THE REVOLVER, SWORD AND BAYONET IN BATTLE

VIRTUALLY NO WOUNDS INFLICTED BY THEM ABOUT SANTIAGO-THEIR MORAL EFFECT-

VOLLEY-FIRING, PRO AND CON. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Santiago de Cuba, July 23.-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt killed a Spaniard with his revolver in the charge near the San Juan Hill on July 1. This is apparently the only case in which that weapon was used with effect by either side in the whole campaign. Nearly all the officers in both armies, or, rather, three armies, to include the Cubans, carried swords or machetes, yet there does not seem to have been a single wound inflicted with one of these. Thirdly, all the infantry carried bayonets, but it is believed that not a hurt made with one of these was dressed in any hospital, American or Spanish. These three arms were carried by the thousand; they cost a great deal of money; with the ammunition of the revolver they involved the transportation of tens of thousands of pounds of weight, and nowadays, especially in a troptcal region, the great object is to burden the soldier with as little baggage as possible. The question asks itself. Why are they borne? Certainly, the primary object of all three is to wound and to kill. If in an entire campaign, in which several thousand men were injured more or less severely, the revolver, sword and bayonet did virtually no execution whatever, ought they to continue part of the military equipment in actual warfare?

As for the revolver, there are not lacking officers who think that, on the whole, it is almost as much of an encumbrance as a use. It is well enough in a military post, and carries a certain weight of authority, just as the sword does. Perhaps no man, except of high rank, would want to go into the enemy's country entirely unarmed. He might be sent on some duty at night, or encounter a stray soldier of the other side in the daytime. The emergency would probably never arise, but the feeling of security given by a good, big pistol would be worth all the trouble of carrying it.

LONG-RANGE FIGHTING.

In the fighting around Santiago, officers were conspicuous leading their men in charges. But, as one of them expressed it, if a commissioned soldier had time to fire a weapon, he was neglecting his duty of observing and commanding his men. The charge in which Colonel Roosevelt took part was exceptional in the way in which the men of the different regiments were mixed up, and in the nearness of a few of the Spaniards. Anything like a hand-to-hand conflict is extremely unlikely in a battle in which both sides use modern rifles. Their range is measured in miles. From eight hundred yards down, their accuracy in the hands of skilled marksmen is frightful. They can be aimed and fired six or eight times a minute. The zone of fire is so large that the victory is virtually decided before a revolver could be used with ac-

In the charges at El Caney and San Juan, the fighting continued until the two sides were close together, although many Spanlards had managed to escape. In the thrilling charge up the hill on the rifle pits and stone fort of El Caney the enemy's fire, except from the hills beyond, slackened when the final dash was begun. The execution of the American weapons was so awful that the Spaniards feared to show even enough of their bodies to fire. When the storming party reached the trenches and the fort the enemy surrendered. For some minutes it had been evident that further resistance was use-

An officer, therefore, found his revolver of little service, even if the difficult task of keeping his men together did not require all his attennotions are well defined and well tion. His functions are well defined and well understood. Military tacticians have figured the need of a certain part of an army to direct the rest. They are more useful in this capacity than they would be handling guns. They can serve their cause best by doing the work especially assigned to them. Any mixing up of their duties with those of the privates would be likely to result in neglecting the more important set. Therefore, it is reasoned out, an officer can be more effectively employed than in trying with his own hand to kill the enemy.

Some exceptions are to be noted, such as when troops are stationary and an officer borrows a rifle for a fancy shot. These instances occurred around Santiago, but were, of course, mere di-

versions. A POSSIBLE EMERGENCY.

Granting all this, some men in authority think that the carrying of the small arm is justified for one reason, the possibility of having to use it on your own soldiers. One deserter, a volun teer, was shot in this campaign, but the American soldier otherwise showed no inclination to shirk danger. Indeed, most of the examples were of companies and regiments advancing more rapidly than the colonels and generals expected them to do. Colonel Miles, the brigade commander, wanted to charge on the El Caney stone fort with his brigade, but two or three companies of negroes of the 25th Infantry anticipated him.

Still, in studying the problems of war, it must be taken into consideration that men sometimes refuse to advance, or actually retreat, in spite of all commands. In a crisis it may be neceseary to kill one or two to brace up the rest. Here is where the revolver would be invaluable On the Almirante Oquendo, just before she was sunk, outside of Santiago Harbor, the sailors were so terror-stricken that they refused to stand by the guns. Instead they huddled over on the lee side, and even tried to jump overboard. The officers shot some of them, but the demoralization was too complete, and the lives were needlessly sacrificed. In such a final moment, however, some weapon is necessary to en-

Except the few troops of the 2d, all the United States cavalry in Cuba was dismounted. It carried no sabres or revolvers. The modern idea of the use of cavalry need not be considered here. The carbine is not used when the trooper is mounted. In pursuit the revolver would be officacious. Old-fashioned cavalry charges would be anachronistic against modern rifles. There

The carbine is not used when the thooper is mounted. In pursuit the revolver would be officacious. Old-fashioned cavalry charges would be anachronistic against modern rifles. There might be many months of campaigning with few cavairymen drawing their sabres or firing their pistols. In drills, of course, the sword is a great card. However, being mounted, the trooper need not consider superfluous weight so much as his brother, the infantryman.

As for swords, they have fewest defenders. Some officers left theirs in the United States, and carried machetes instead, to cut their way through underbrush. Some did not even have the substitute. Others left their good steel on shipboard or lost it in camp. It was never missed much, except that it will have to be replaced on the return home. Of course, for appearance sake, the sword is indispensable on parade in times of peace. There is a certain moral effect in grasping it and pointing at the enemy while leading a charge. But some officers think that the example of personal bravery is in itself so inspiring to the men that a walking-stick would do quite as well as a good blade.

UTILITY OF FIELD GLASSES.

UTILITY OF FIELD GLASSES.

A sword might come into play in instances of cowardice or demoralization, but a revolver would be much better. A suggestion of practical value is that a good pair of field glasses would ad nirably replace the side arm. The long range of the Krag-Jorgensen and Mauser rifles made such glasses almost a necessity. At 1,000 yards it is not easy to distinguish a man who is crouched or lying down, trying to hide himself. The smokeless powder does not reveal where The smokeless the rifleman is. Advancing troops must show the riffeman is. Advancing troops must show themselves from time to time, and those on the defensive are likely to have an advantage in this. With the naked eyes the soldier may search long before finding the source of the bullets that kill the men beside him. Having field glasses, his officers could pick out the enemy and direct the fire. As the range became less the need would decrease, but accurate information about the number and position of the enemy, the nature of his defences and the point

This Hot

weather, Lundborg's Cologne will be found cooling and refreshing.

whence the heaviest fire comes is always of

great value.

And the bayonet. In actual conflict, it too has little use under modern conditions. Rapidfiring magazine rifles settle the issue before the bayonet can be brought into play. A charge with the weapon is not an impossibility, but the likelihood is the if likelihood is that if an army cannot stop an onslaught with artillery and musketry it will flee or surrender before it can be reached by a steel blade. Defeat is felt and acknowledged beere there is occasion to withstand an attack

But the moral effect of the weapon is impor-tant, even if it is never drawn from its scab-bard. An army known by the enemy to be without bayonets would be at a great disad-vantage. For instance, at El Caney the Span-lards were aware that their foemen had the variage. For instance, at II care, the partial lards were aware that their foemen had the steel ready to affix to their guns, and that an encounter at close quarters would mean the slaughter of most of them (the Spaniards). This very conviction led them to cease firing earlier than they otherwise would have done, and to surrender when the Americans came up to the ware. Had the assailants been where they were. Had the assailants been known to be without bayonets, the resistance would have been longer and more desperate. This aspect of sentiment is an effective argu-

ment for the retention of the bayonet.

In addition, the weapon has important uses.

To the soldier it is what the hairpin is to a woman. The heavy swordlike blade serves as an intrenching tool in an emergency, a hatchet, a knife or a can opener. With the butt end he grinds his coffee in his tin cup. He would be lost without it.

THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH RIFLES

The respective values of the Krag-Jorgenser and Mauser rifles were the subject of much dis cussion in the campaign. In general, superior ity seemed to be conceded to the Spanish arm. Its flat trajectory is about 880 yards; its rival is set down as firing a line shot 800 yards, but some officers say that above 600 the muzzle must be slightly elevated. The Mauser gives a greater velocity to its bullets, and in penetrating pine wood has an advantage of ten inches. The wound it inflicts is more humane; conversely, it is less likely to stop a man whom it wounds from fighting on. It is loaded with a package magazine, so that the five cartridges can be slipped in as easily as one into the Krag-Jor-

mechanism, and consequently less likelih mechanism, and consequently less likelihood of getting out of order in service, is asserted. This was an important factor in the selection of the model by the Government. Then it is more easily handled as a single-fire gun. The utter uselessness, and worse, of the Springfield rifle, with its smoke-producing powder, was demonstrated. The volunteers carried it, and had to be kept in reserve, guarding supplies, building roads and the like much of the time. Whenever one of them discharged his weapon the cloud of smoke advertised his exact situation most effectively, and a shower of bullets was aimed at him. After a time, a volunteer would not fire in the field unless he had arranged to roll away instantly. As time, a volunteer would not fire in the field unless he had arranged to roll away instantly. As soon as he pulled the trigger he would tumble off some distance, chuckling as the Mauser balls cut the bushen about the spot whence he fired. The Regulars learned to dread the proximity of a Springfield rifle worse than the smallpox. They would not allow one to be fired near them, and the poor volunteers were a marked lot unless they flocked to themselves. Of course, the adoption of smokeless powder for all rifles and the artillery is only a matter of time.

Another mooted military problem on which the practice varied in this campaign is that of volley firing. Against an enemy drawn up in line it is, of course, superb. But nowadays battles are not fought that way. With the extended order formation, the volley has its disadvantages. Ordinarily it is most wasteful of ammunition. The order comes to a company to get ready for a volley. Atm is taken, and the

ammunition. The order comes to a single get ready for a volley. Aim is taken, and the word to fire is given. In a well-trained army the discharge is simultaneous, or virtually so. In the first place, this is likely to mean that a certain number of the men are shooting at certain number of the men are shooting at nothing in particular. The enemy exposes himself as little as possible, and perhaps half the company see no target whatever. Then those who do cannot choose their own time about aiming—some must pull the trigger before they are ready; others wait after their aim is true. It is a constant struggle to keep new troops, and even old ones, from wasting ammunition. Yet this method is likely to accomplish just

WHEN VOLLEYS ARE ADVOCATED

On the other hand, some circumstances justify jards formed on the hillside, and the simultaneous fire of forty or fifty men killed several and broke up the line. Just before a charge, four or five volleys are efficacious in keeping the enemy down behind his breastworks. He is in a measure stunned, and before he recovers his confidence the onslaught has well begun. Then in firing on artillery the volley may be used to advantage. Furthermore, it may serve

used to advantage. Furthermore, it may serve to find the range. A single bullet might kick up no perceptible dust, while flifty would, and thus give the range sought.

Volleys were fired by various regiments on July 1 and 2 in which the circumstances were none of those mentioned. The officers who ordered them believed in their double moral effect, in stimulating their own men and in striking terror in the enemy. There undoubtedly is something inspiriting in hearing the repeated choruses from your own side, and, conversely, something disheartening when the other fellows are doing the work. The Spaniards at El Caney used this fire most liberally.

Right here, however, step up some old offi-

fellows are doing the work. The Spaniards at El Caney used this fire most liberally. Right here, however, step up some old officers who say that troops which can be kept confident only by noise are not of the right stuff. They point to the very practice of the Spaniards as showing that the officers could only keep the privates to their work by a barbaric appeal to their auricular nerves, and say that an enemy who is affected by such bugaboos is already beaten. The last word is still to be said on this subject.

A substitute for the volley recognized by the tactics is the counted cartridge fire. In this, the order is to shoot, say, five times and then stop. The men search out one of the enemy, choose their own time about aiming, and then pull the trigger. They keep this up until the limit set is reached. This method insures greater accuracy and prevents waste of ammunition. How important it is not to fire uselessly is shown by the fact that at La Quasina some of the Rough Riders fired cighty rounds in an hour shown by the factors fired eighty rounds in an hour or two. At that ratio in a long engagement, it would be impossible to supply ammunition, and a good part of the time the soldiers would be as useless as wooden Indians.

MOVING TROOPS FROM CAMP ALGER.

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISION TO BE CAMPED AT

THOROUGHPARE GAP. Washington, Aug. 8-The Second Army Corps will be permanently encamped at Thoroughfare Gap, Va. The second division now at Bristow, Va., will start on Tuesday. The First Division. now at Dunn Loring, will have to wait for wagon trains, and probably cannot start before Sunday. Thoroughfare Gap is about twelve miles from

Manassas Junction.

General Davis has announced that the Second Division will be camped at Berlin Mills, Thoroughfare Gap, Va., where an abundant supply of water can be secured for all purposes. Rations will be reshipped to that point by rail, and the wagon reshipped to that point by rail, and the wagon trains will start in advance of the troops, in order that preparations can be made for their arrival. There are eighteen men in the field hospital. None of them will be sent to Fort Myer. Great indignation is expressed by the Tennessee troops at the sensational reports of an attempted assault on a little girl by a member of that regiment while at Clifton. The report is wholly unfounded, and General Davis denies that such a thing took place. Other reports about the slaughter of cattle are included in the denial.

General Butler will move the First Division from Dunn Loring to Thoroughfare Gap, at the base of Dona d Buil Mountain, which is traversed by Broad Run. There is a sufficient supply of water at this place.

Broad Run. There is a sufficient supply of water at this place.

Much relief is expressed at the rapid decline in the number of typhoid cases. There were only sixteen to-day and there is almost no other sickness in camp.

SOLDIERS' MAIL ON THE STEAMER ULLER.

The Norwegian fruit steamer Uller arrived yes terday from Sanchez, San Domingo. Before going into Sanchez for a cargo of fruit, the Ulier stopped at Samana, where the United States Consul put on at Samana, where the United States Consul put on board the mail from the United States transport Cherokee. The Cherokee was off Sumana August. I, in company with a fleet of about fifteen trans-ports, bound to Forto Rico. The Cherokee put into Samana with mail and dispatches. The Pur also brought the San Domingo mail.

MANY DISAPPOINTMENTS FOR THE RE-SERVES ON THE BADGER.

A PRIZE CREW ARE BRINGING THE FINE TUG AMERICAN SAILORS OBLIGED TO BURY SPANISH HUMBERTO RODRIGUEZ TO NEW-YORK-INCIDENTS ON BOARD THE CAP-

TURED VESSEL

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. United States Ship Badger, Dry Tortugas, Fla., July 30.—The Badger just arrived here from Nuevitas with three fine prizes. The story of the of taking the prizes there was not a more dis gusted crew anywhere near Cuba than this crew of the Badger. The stramer Newfoundland was a prize, but the captain of the Badger, by his ad herence to strictly construed orders, let it slip through his fingers. So it was with several fine trance to the harbor with cargoes of provisions come right up and say: "Oh, yes, mister, we are

The Badger is booked for Porto Rico, but inforthere last week, but through some blunder on the flegship the orders were not forwarded. It will take ten days to "coal un," and if the fun is not over at the end of that time the Badger will go to

ORDERED TO REINFORCE BLANCO.

United States Ship Badger, Key West, Aug. 3 .-The Badger received orders at Dry Tortugas yesriguez and to send it to Havana with the other prize ships, the latter to be sent into Havana with the 330 soldiers and turned over to Blanco, and the tug to proceed to New-York as a prize Lieutenant Peters is in command of the tug Lieutenant Blount and Ensigns Kemble and Mc Graw, of Madison, are also there.

The return of the soldiers is reinforcing Blanco to the extent of at least two hundred and fifty the battle. The Governor-General issued a pro-

A PRIZE CREW FROM THE BADGER.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 3.-The Badger prize crew. on board the Spanish tug Humberto Rodriguez, which is convoying the ships San Fernando and with the 330 Spanish soldiers captured off Nuevitas, by the Badger, to Havana, will doubtless have an assorted cargo of yarns to spin when they reach New-York.

and giving a last three cheers for the Badger, as the latter steamed away for Key West at noon to day, they had had enough experiences to keep them busy writing letters for a is the great failing of the Naval Reserve man on up all his time off watch in writing letters home. and his mail is large in proportion. All thro the blockading fleet the mail of the Naval Reserve ship is known on sight because it usually quadruples in bulk the mail of the regular ships Then, again, the newspapers of various small towns have no correspondents on these ships. Hence the Naval Reserve man, in "writing home," frequently has in mind the idea that his relatives test to show the editor what exciting times John ter and forwards marked copies to John; and some evening, when all hands are gathered on the fore castle. John has the joy of passing the papers around and feeling like a war correspondent.

writers, and in making up the crew of the Humberto Rodrigues this cheerful and hardworking section of the crew was not overlooked.

charge of the "prize squadron" off Neuvitas, the boards lossely natied up, fence fashion. The cow dollars and start for Manila. If European a was not as meek as she looked. Every time any particularly Spanish, customs had ruled, fre

as Machinist McKenny said, ran like a sewing-machine. Her engines were new and in fine order, al due, doubtless, to the fact that a Scotchman had been the engineer in the Spanish employ. The engine-room was the only place on the vessel that was not flithy and full of odors.

THE HUMBERTO RODRIGUEZ A FINE TUG.

The Spanish officers, headed by Surgeon Maximo Martinez Moralles, were found in quite comfortable quarters in the cabin of the tug. They had a special cook and special provisions. The soldiers like all Spanish soldiers, had to shift for them seives, and were ignored; and, like all Spanish soldlers, they had little respect for their officers, the tie between them merely being that of the

solders, they had little respect for their obscient, the the between them merely being that of the master and slave.

Having ascertained that there were really no seriously sick soldiers on the tug. Lieutenant Peters detailed Lieutenant Blount as executive officer, and the latter proceeded to divide the crew of twenty Badger men into two equal watches. The watches stood four hours on duty and four off. Sentries, with beits full of cartridges and revolvers and rifles loaded, were placed at every important ladder. The upper deck was reserved by Lieutenant Peters for himself and his men, and the Spanlards were instructed that they must keep clear of the gangways and ladders and stay on the lower deck. Two sentries stood at the towline ready to shoot any one who might attempt to cut it loose. Like most amateur tars, the first thing the prize crew did was to bargain with the Spanlards for souvenirs. Every time the Badger came near enough bundles of Spanish clothing were passed over. Two of the Spanish officers disposed of their uniforms in the excitement of the bargain-counter scene, and "Calamity" Smith, the Badger's gunner's mate, has already shipped one of them to the Push Cinh, of Newark, to be used, he says, as a "sowvenir" of the war by that organization.

THE PRIZE CREW HAVE FRESH MEAT.

THE PRIZE CREW HAVE FRESH MEAT. Lieutenant Peters tried to be patient with the

Spanish cow for a few days, but on the morning of the day the "squadron" appeared off Havana the cow was duly slaughtered. steaks for all hands. Resentment had also risen among the Badger men against the manners of the These animals had been in the habit of "going to mess" with the soldiers. The Badger n ing to mess" with the soldiers. The Hanger men were content as long as the pigs dined with their former companions, but when they attempted to join the mess of the Badger prize crew there was trouble, and one of them was slaughtered to make an American Sunday dinner. The other was stoppered to the bitts aft, and was served up in cutlets as the "squadron" left Dry Tortugas to-day. The latter animal hastened his own end by breaking loose last night, getting tangled up in the legs of Martine Tucker, causing the latter to turn haf a dozen someracuits and getting his finger jammed in the trigger of his rifle.

The goat went the way of all goats on Monday, and, the prize crew over, made a very delectable lamb stew. Some of the chickens have also crossed the river, but there were enough left to-day, Boatswain's Mate Hudson declared, to keep the prize crew in fresh eggs until they reach New-York.

This morning all except three of the Spanish officers and soldiers were transferred from the tug to the San Fernando, as the latter and the Saf will be turned over to Blanco together. Lieutenant Peters and his crew will therefore have comfortable quarters hereafter.

The Redriguez will carry the usual colors in entering New-York Harbor. The Stars and Stripes will fly at the fore, to indicate the capture, and the Spanish flag will fly at the aftermast. were content as long as the pigs dined with their

TETERAN ENLISTED AND LOST PENSION. Nashua, N. H., Aug. 8.-Grand Army circles here Government in cutting off the pension of John Caton, a Civil War veteran, who enlisted under the geoond call for volunteers. Caton was enrolled with the 1st New-Hampshire Regiment, and soon afterward his pension of \$6 a month was stopped, the reason given being the fact that he is able to fight.

TURKEY STILL REFUEES TO PAY.

Washington, Aug. &.-Relative to the statement from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has declined to recognize the American demands for indemnity for outrages committed upon the American mission establishments in Turkey during the Armenian troubles, it is learned that this answer was returned some time ago, and, in fact, has been consistently rendered by Turkey whenever approached on the subject. The Turkish answer has adroitly cited the attitude of the United States in cases where claims were preferred by foreign governments for damages sustained by their citizens in riots.

LETTING PRIZES SLIP AWAY, MANILA AFTER THE BATTLE THE CAPTURE OF GUAM, PROSPERITY OF SANTIAGO

A LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT BEACH.

OF THE BALTIMORE.

DEAD-THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AND

REFUGEES-GRATITUDE OF THE NATIVES.

A letter from Lieutenant Edward L. Beach of the cruiser Baltimore, describing the fight in Manila Bay, was received recently by Robert Leslie Moffett, of this city. Lieutenant Beach was graduated at Annapolis in the class of 1888. He is a passed assistant engineer, and has en service on the New-York, the Philadelphia and the Puritan. He joined the Baltimore at Honolulu. His home is in Brooklyn. The letter is dated: "U. S. S. Baltimore, Manila, Philippine Is., May 20, 1898." It says in part: The Olympia was not struck during the action

The Baltimore was pierced six times. We have learned since that the Spaniards thought the Balthey used armor-plercing projectile on us, whi went through and through, instead of shells, which would have exploded and done killing work. Spaniard is brave enough, but so thoughtless! It ema remarkable that we could have won great a victory without the loss of a life, and that when for four hours a perfect hall of steel pro-jectiles was striking all around the ships, but not in them. The Spaniards have their own lack attention to their profession to thank for this. They seem to forget that target practice is essen tial to good marksmanship. We learned yesterday that troops were coming from San Francisco occupy Manila. We will be most heartly glad this, for then we will take Manila and pipe the Spaniards out of this part of the world. the Manila newspapers occasionally, through the description of things happening to ou fleet. We also got some papers published prior lamation on April 25 informing all Spaniards that an American fleet had left Hong Kong for Manila with hostile intent." He said that the tention of the Americans was to "destroy their dear gion and substitute therefor dastardly Prot estantism; to murder husbands, fathers, brothers and children; to loot, rob, steal and destroy." And then he says: "Vain boastings, ridiculous expecta-Their ships are manned by cowards of no discipline, no subordination, and officered by ig-The Americans are all social excrecences from all the pesthouses, jalls and asylums They know not virtue, and courage is foreign to their vile natures; they are a Nation of cowardly murderers, for whom the chivalrous hosts of Spain, always victorious, need have Therefore, remain quiet and tranquil, people of Manila!" Then this bombastic ernor-General went on to say that the American adron would be completely destroyed, and he ended his epistic, so full of Spanish mercy, by saying that "any person found or known to speak in any way kindly or favorably of America, or Americans, would be considered a public enemy and instantly shot

The Manila papers showed that we were expected, and with the most absolute confidence that would be completely destroyed.

PRISONERS KINDLY TREATED.

After the action Navy regulations were read, and Admiral Dewey promised death to any American who in any way maltreated an inhabitant on shore, or plundered, or committed any act of violence or that would bring discredit upon the flag. There are probably unruly characters in the fleet, when Lieutenant Peters and his crew took oners have been most kindly treated and paroled. We captured thousands of them, and paroled them first thing they did was to arm themselves to the all. Captain Dyer, of this ship, gave up to wome teeth, and then look around at their captiers on and children his own private quarters, provided the Humberto Rodriguez. The entire crew were them with servants, and with food and wine from placed on the tugboat, the other two prizes, the his own table. It was necessary to take some of and no one being placed on board. Looking around by water from Mantia. All were allowed to they were first impressed with the pungent odor take all property they claimed as personal, an of the harnyard. On the after part of the lower no question was raised. I saw one party we captured taking away a safe. At Cavité we permitted them to fill three enormous trucks with silver Every time any particularly Spanish, customs had ruled, free loot one approached her, her heels flew up and fire for all hands would have prevailed; but American flashed in her Spanish eyes. Ensign Kemble found ideas are prevailing. We are fighting for a princiflashed in her Spanish eyes. Ensign Kemble found this out within half an hour after his arrival on the craft, and he was careful not to pay a second visit to that part of the versel?

About the cowpen was a combination hog and sheep inclosure, containing one dejected-looking goat and two very cheerful Spanish pigs. The goat and pigs had been allowed the freedom of the Spaniarde poultry yard. There were half a dozen crates of lively Spanish roosters and hers on that deck, which Lieutenant Peters and his officers viewed with some satisfaction, especially when they considered that the wardroom hill of fare had been pork and beans for fully two weeks.

reward us, and we are above the Spanish custom of killing the enemy and then robbing his house. War custom in the past has permitted this, but such liberty must appeal to the worst passions of the soldier instead of to lotty ideals.

The American satiors and officers in this fight have been absolutely leveled of a personal feeling of anger against the Spaniard, but rather had great pity for him. At the same time this did not interfere with our shooting ability, nor with the speed of the ships, but rather increased our capability for damaging the Spaniard.

Since the fight the Manila papers are gradually picking up tone. Just now, though, they are willing to admit that their fleet was totally destroyed and their land fortifications demolished. Yet it was a Spanish victory after all. They have now figured it out that the Baltimore was sumk and now rests on the bottom. It is more than likely that when we demand a complete surrender from the Governor-General, of Manila in particular and all the Philippines in general, he will refuse, and we will have to bombard Manila. The lot of the Spaniard is not a happy one. We have cut the cable, and he is not in telegraphic communication with Madrid, and cannot know what is going on. We are effectually blockading Manila. A beautiful little Spanish can be a completed of the capital of the surrender, and the Callao has proved a handsome little prize. The next day I met the Spanish captaln and officers of the captured ship and helped them to make arrangements to get to Manila. They were met on the wharf, immediately tried by court-martial and shot to death next day. Little did I think when amicably talking with these Spanish gentlemen that their own Government would so soon put them to death.

PERFECT DISCIPLINE ON THE SHIPS.

We have more or less alarms every night. We are on the lookout for Spanish torpedoes, and fre quently get called to quarters at night. To be subject to these night alarms is trying. One is sleep-ing soundly, and everything is quiet. Of a sud den, a sentry yells out, "Boat anoy!" If not an swered he immediately fires. Then, if there is any thing suspicious about the boat, the drums cra-and the bugles bring out their hourse, strident note: and boatswain's mates yell over the ship, "All hands to quarters." And then everybody jumps out of hammock or bunk and runs to his appointed station and starts carrying out prearranged orders from and starts carrying our prearranged observable confu-sion reigns. This is because three hundred and fifty officers and men are all running at once in all di-rections, and for a moment it appears as if pande-monium was let loose. In another moment each of the three hundred and fifty men is hard at work and all signs of confusion are at an end. I rush be-low, shut all watertight doors of the slip, start all access and am ready to sump out a pierced com-

monium was let loose. In another moment each of the three hundred and fifty men is hard at work and all signs of confusion are at an end. I rush below, shut all watertight doors of the ship, start all pumps and am ready to pump out a pierced compartment or put out fire, or use the engines as required. Other men are harriedly sending up ammunition, guns are loaded and men are stationed at them, ready to fire. The ship discipline of the American Navy is as perfect as incessant drill and acute intelligence can make it. That is why I was so confident as to what the result of our action here would be. And I am equally confident that the same success will crown our Atlantic fleet. The most disagreeable work we had nere was to tury the Spanian dead on shore. This was on the third day after the light, and the intense heat caused the bodies to decompose badly. War is a horrlife thing, as the wounds of these men showed. Cavité is the naval station, and it is fortified with modern guns. Blood ran in the gutters that day. I went into different rooms that were drenched with blood. There are ten striken Spanish ships within from one to two miles of us, that are now at low tide, sending up a frightful attenth, caused by something between five hundred and one thousand dead Spaniards, whose bodies are still in the wreeks. The next day after the fight I saw a dead body float by the ship, and was so hardened at the time that I never thought of calling any ene's attention to it.

The Spanish newspapers row say that the cause of their naval defeat was that the Americans used a kind of shell the use of which was prohibited by rules of humanity. That the dictates of international honor prevented civilized nations from using this shell, which was so constructed, in total disregard to teachings of humanity, as to expose when it hit anything, and then to set fire to all surrounding objects. Init is a sample of Spanish information of the provisional government declared the Phillippine islands to be under and subject to the autority of th

SPANIARDS SURRENDERED. Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. S .- The details of the bloodless capture of Guam, the largest of the Ladrone Islands, have reached this city in a leter to Augustus Pollak from Lieutenant William Braunersreuther, executive officer of the cruiser Charleston. The letter is as follows:

"U. S. S. Charleston, at sea, and one thou

sand miles from Manila, June 24, 1898. "We have just carried out our orders to capure the Spanish authorities at the capital of the Ladrone Islands, Agana. I was selected by the captain to undertake this job, and given 150 nen to land with as a starter. I went ashore to have a talk with the Governor about affairs, and the results were that I did not lose even single man. The matter was all settled in one day, and we are carrying with us fifty-four soldiers (Spanish) and six officers, besides a lot of Mauser rifles and nearly ten thousand rounds of ammunition. I had the whole to handle, and did it up quickly. The captain's instructions were to wait a half hour for his answer to our ultimatum, then use my troops. I waited, and n just twenty-nine minutes the Governor handed me his sealed reply, addressed to the captain of my ship out in the harbor, about four or five

"I knew this was sealed with the sole object of gaining time, and hence I broke the seal, read the contents, the Governor protesting, and saying that was a letter for my captain. I replied: I represent him here. You are now my prisoners, Señors, and will have to come on board ship with me

PROTESTS NOT HEEDED.

"They protested and pleaded, and finally the Governor said: 'You came on shore to talk over matters, and you make us prisoners instead." I replied: I came on shore to hand you a letter and to get your reply; in this reply now in my hand you agree to surrender all under your jurisdiction. If this means anything at all, it means that you will accede to any demands I may deem proper to make. You will at once write an order for your military man at Agana (the capital; this place was five miles distant), directing him to deliver at this place at 4 p. m. (it was 10.30 a. m., June 21) all ammunition and flags on the island, each soldier to bring his own rifle and ammunition, and all the soldiers, native and Spanish, with their officers, must witness this.

"They protested and demurred, saying this was not time enough to do it; but I said: 'Señors, it must be done." "The letter was written, read by me and sent

took all the officers with me in a boat, and at p. m. went ashore again and rounded in the whole outfit. I was three miles away from my troops, and had only four men with me. At 4 p. m., when I disarmed 108 men and two officers, I had forty-six men and three officers with

"The keynote to the whole business was my breaking the seal of that letter and acting at once. They had no time to delay or prepare any treacherous tricks, and I got 'the drop' on the whole outfit, as they say out West. HAD TO ACT PROMPTLY.

"The native troops were released and allowed to return to their homes unrestricted; they had manifested great joy in being relieved from

Spanish rule. While it was harsh it was war. and, in connection with the Spanish treachery, it was all that could be done. Twenty-four tours would have-yes, I believe even four hours with a leader such as the Governor was, a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish army-given them chance to hide along the road at Agana, and at intervals in the dense tropical foliage they could have almost annihilated any force we could land. The approaches to the landing over shallow coral reefs would have made a landing

shallow coral reefs would have made a same without a terrible loss of life almost an impossibility—but all is well that ends well.

"We have increased by conquest the population of the United States by nearly 12,000 people. The capital has a population of 6,000 people. This harbor, in which we were, is beautiful, easy of access, has plenty of deep water, admitting of the presence of a large number of vessels at the same time, and is an ideal place for a coaling station. If our Government decides to hold the Philippines, it would then vessels at the same the for a coaling station. If our Government decides to hold the Philippines, it would then come in so well—San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,100 miles, Honolulu to Island of Guam, 3,300 miles, With miles, and thence to Manila, 1,000 miles. With a chain of supply stations like this we could send troops the whole year round, if necessary, and any vessel with a steaming capacity of 3,500 miles could reach a base of supplies.

'The details I have scarcely touched upon, but had the officers and soldiers dreamed for one moment that they were to be torn from their homes there would. I feel sure, have been another story to tell, and I am firmly convinced this letter would never have been written.

'The captain, in extending to me his congratulations, remarked: 'Braunersreuther, you'll never as long as you live have another experience such as this. I congratulate you on your work.'

'All this whole affair was transacted in Spanish. I had an interpreter with me, but forgot all about using him. I did not want them to get a chance to think even before it was too late."

A CHANGE IN THE MAP.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL HEREAFTER SHOW THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE TO HAVE STOPPED AT THE ROCKIES.

Washington, Aug. 8.-Certain official maps of the Government are, by the authority of the Govern-ment, declared to be incorrect, and as now printed perpetuate a mistake which is being taught in many of the schools of this country. The map in question is declared faulty in that it shows the Louisiana cession to extend beyond the Rocky Mountains and to include what are now known as Washington, Oregon and parts of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, Binger Herrmann, after an exhaustive the new maps make the Louisiana cession end at the Rocky Mountains, and his suggestion has been adopted by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Bliss.

The Commissioner has published an official report The Commissioner has published an official report upon the subject, containing maps and illustrations. The country beyond the Rockles will on the new maps be shown to have been acquired by discovery in 1792, by exploration in 1895, by the Astoria settlement in 1811, and by the Florida treaty in 1815. Authorities are cited to uphoid this view, and the erroneous statements are given upon which popular missonception is based. The facts of history as given by Jefferson, Marboia, Greenhow and others are quoted in opposition to the present idea. A review of annexations by the United States is included in the report, and the benefits arising from such acquisitions are pointed out.

such acquisitions are pointed out.

The report says:

"The grand total of the sums paid for our foreign acquisitions amounts to \$52,299,000, a sum less than the value of one year's output of Montana's minerals, of Minnesota's annual wheat yield, or of the cattle and hay product of California for one year."

A new map of Alaska showing reported gold discoveries and other mineral deposits, land offices, new routes to the interior, etc., is also incorporated. VETERAN COMPANIONS FROM THIS WAR.

The Veteran and Hereditary Companions of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States have, through all the State commanderies, voted in favor of the admission as veteran com-panions of officers of the Army and Navy who are or have been in active service during the Spanish

FIREWORKS TO AID RED CROSS. There will be a display of fireworks, "The Battle of Santiago," at Berkeley Oval, on Thursday even-

ing, August 25. The proceeds will go to the Red Cross for the fund for aid to the wounded. ILLINOIS TROOPS ON THE WAY HERE.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 8.-The men of the 8th Illinois Infantry (colored) were paid to-day and started over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, going by way of Cincinnati and Washington to New-York. They expect to arrive in New-York Tuesday night and will take the steamer Yale direct to Santiago. The men were in fine spirits, all seemingly glad to get the chance to go to Sar tiago. The 8th is composed entirely of colored men, including all the officers. The field and staff officers are: Colonel, John R. Marshall; lleutenant-colonel, H. Johnson; major, Robert B. Jackson; major Frank Denifon; adjutant, Harvey A. Thompson, quartermaster, James S. Nelson; chaplain, Jordan A. Chavis; surgeon A. A. Wesley.

STORY OF THE OFFICER TO WHOM THE MERCHANTS FEAR IT WILL BE INTER-

FERED WITH IF CUBANS ARE ALLOWED TO GOVERN.

Santiago, July 21.- There is a prevailing feat mong merchants and others doing business in Santiago that the protection of the United States over Cuba will not last, and that the Cubans will come in in our stead. No one expects the Cubans to substitute a better and more secure government than the Spaniards. The fairness and firmness of General McKibben during the few days he has been in charge of the city have raised hopes for a lasting municipal control that will permit and foster the growth of business and prosperity.

Seven of the most prominent merchants of the city are to wait upon General Mckibben to-day to learn from him, if possible, if they can, with confidence in the continuation of American rule, place orders for the replenishing of their stocks, the amounts of which will run up into millions of dollars. It is said that unless these men are assured of protection they will take no steps in this direction.

The Santiago storekeepers are reaping a good harvest from the American soldiers. The men are supplying the needs and requirements of many weeks, and it is surprising to see how many of the officers and not a few of the men are familiar with the Spanish tongue. A good interpreter is always in demand, however, and the heart of the storekeeper warms up to the men who will straighten out his perplexities with a customer who shouts in English, evidently believing the loudness of his words will carry understanding

STOREKEEPERS ROB AMERICANS.

And how the shopkeepers do rob the Americans on exchange! An American dollar is worth two Spanish dollars, but, in the beginning, the soldiers did not know this, and American gold was given for Spanish sliver values. American paper money is already circulating in the town. It is much sought after

A certain tailor discovered that he was giving gold values for paper money calling for re demption in silver. He gathered up nearly \$200 worth of silver certificates, hurried to a banker, and his relief was great beyond words when he learned that they were worth as much as gold, and his confidence and faith in America cannot be equalled in Santiago.

The city pawnshops are overstocked, and many a souvenir of the Cuban campaign that goes back to the United States has come from these places. Old Spanish silver and jewelry, watches, and even magnificent carved leather chairs, made centuries ago in old Spain and worked by deft Spanish fingers, will remind certain Americans of Santiago de Cuba and of the days they possessed it.

But of the many souvenirs that will be car ried away a good machete, bought from the side of a Spanish officer, is most popular.

THE MACHETE AS A SOUVENIR. And they must be old and worn; new on with the maker's label still stuck to the blade ore of no value. Many of the souvenirs now acquired with so much trouble will never the United States. The owners have still many weary marches before them, maybe, and what is bought and well paid for to-day will, perhaps,

be later thrown gladly away. There has been but one restaurant in town where the American officers have been able to find food. It is on the main plaza, in front of the American flag on the palace, and its bill of fare has, up to to-day, been limited to fisa, meat, canned green peas and coffee. A meal costs \$2 in gold, and the restaurant is coining money.

Drinkables have always been plentiful, however, and by simply stating that he has me other wine in the house, the proprietor sells champagne in large quantities. This restaurant is the principal rendezvous for the foreigners of the city, and in default of any hotel in operation its prestige will continue.

The liberality of American methods of local restriction and proper safeguards for the preservation of order is noticeable, and there are up to this writing no records of an abuse of the power the Americans have acquired, and the people of Santiago are well pleased and draw risons unfavorable to the Cut

YOUNGEST SOLDIER AT THE FRONT.

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD LAD'S DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT AT SAN JUAN HILL.

The youngest soldier at the front visited the Army Building yesterday, and attracted considera-ble attention. The soldier was Charles Escudero, of Columbus. Ohio, who arrived here Saturday lad is only fourteen years old, and is the son of a ougler in the 9th Ohio Volunteers. When the regiment went to Tampa he followed it, and there was ordered home. After the regiment had embarked for Cuba, on the transport Santiago, he was found on board the vessel It was then too late to send him back, and the Colonel allowed him to go along as water-boy. At the battle on San Juan Hill carried water to the men, and made himself gen-

erally useful. He describes the battle as "a great, big Fourth of July, with lots of shooting." The boy had no money, and wanted transportation to his home in As he was not an enlisted man Major Eiwall, who is in charge of the Transportation Department, could do nothing for him, except to give him the following letter:

him the following letter:

Samuel Carpenter, General Eastern Passenger Agent, Fennsylvania Railroad.

Dear Sir: This will introduce to you Charles Escudero, a young soldier, who has returned from Santiago, Cuba (on one of the transports), where he was engaged in carrying water for the soldiers during the fight. He is very anxious to get to his home, at Columbus, Ohio, and, being without means, I recommend him to you for your consideration. Very truly yours.

In Charge of Transportation.

The boy, after receiving the letter, started for the railroad office.

NEW OFFICERS FOR 6TH MASSACHUSETTS.

COLONEL RICE AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AMES APPOINTED. Boston, Aug. 8.-Governor Wolcott has e

sioned Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, U. S. A., to be colonel of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, in place of Colonel Woodward, resigned. The appointment is in accordance with a recommendation made by General Miles by cable in connection with the announcement of Colonel Woodward's resignation Governor Wolcott also has appointed Adjutant Butler R. Ames, of Lowell, to be lieuterant-colonel.

The appointments have been cabled to General Miles at the front, and it is expected here that this action will settle the trouble in the 6th Regiment which culminated in the resignation of the principal officers last week.

which culminated in the resignation of the principal officers last week.

Colonel Rice served in the 19th Massachusetts Infantry in the Civil War and is remembered as a good officer by many Massachusetts men. He was lieutenant-colonel of that command at one time. Butler Ames, who is a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Lowell, went out as adjutant of the 6th.

The Governor was influenced in the appointment of Ames by the strong recommendation of General Garretson, commanding that brigade, who proposed him for either colonel or lieutenant-colonel.

SOLDIERS' SUPPLIES CONDEMNED. San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The Board of Survey ap-

pointed by General King to report upon the cir-cumstances attending the informal issuing of blan-kets, shoes and clothing by First Lieutenant L. C.

kets, shoes and clothing by First Lieutenant L. C. Smith, regimental quartermaster of the 20th Kansas Regiment, has made its report.

While Lieutenant Smith is not held criminally careless in the conduct of his office, yet the responsibility for the shortage is fastened upon him, and it is recommended that he make good the value of the list of supplies, which is approximately \$700. A report has been filed by the Board of Survey,

A report has been filed by the Board of Survey, appointed by General Merriam, finding that 1.004 pairs of shoes issued to the Tennessee regiment were inferior; that 1.004 Springfield rifles, furnished the same regiment, were second-hand and worked over, though serviceable. The condemnation of 1.772 bayonet scabbards and an equal number of cartridge boxes is recommanded.